

N.Yemeni minister due Monday

AMMAN (Petra) — North Yemen's Health Minister Ahmad Al Kabab is due here on Monday for a four-day visit to Jordan. The minister who will be accompanied by an official delegation will hold talks with Health Minister Zaihah Malbas and senior officials of the Ministry of Health on ways of bolstering health cooperation between Jordan and North Yemen. A health ministry spokesman said that the minister will be taken on a tour of major health centres in Jordan, main hospitals and medical and nursing institutes as well as the University of Jordan and the Royal Scientific Society.

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Baptists to pray in church courtyard

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Jerusalem's tiny Baptist Community gathered Saturday near its burn-out church, gutted Friday in an apparent arson attack. The city's 350-member congregation was joined by several Israelis who came to express outrage at the suspected attack. Community leaders said prayer services would be held in the church courtyard until an alternative building was found.

Kuwaiti M.P. asks minister to resign

KUWAIT (R) — A Kuwaiti member of parliament called on Commerce Minister Jasim Al-Marzouk to resign Saturday during a heated debate in the national assembly on government emergency measures to resolve a stock market crisis. Khalaf Al-Anizi said Mr. Marzouk whose ministry oversees share trading, and the government were slow to act to solve the crisis, which he said damaged Kuwait's reputation abroad. Mr. Anizi and some nine other National Assembly (parliament) members, including deputy speaker Ahmed Al-Saoud, also said that an eight-point emergency decree announced Sept. 19 protected big investors but ignored small operators. Mr. Marzouk denied the allegation.

Executive training course opens in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-week course for promoting skills and capabilities of managers and executives of various institutions and financial, industrial and commercial business concerns opened at the Institute of Public Administration Saturday. The 22 participants representing private and public sectors will be oriented on modern administrative and technical methods and procedures conducted during interviews. Selection of staff members and human resources development. The course has been organised in cooperation with the Amman Chamber of Industry.

Zia Ul-Haq to visit Canada

ISLAMABAD (R) — President Mohammad Zia Ul-Haq said Saturday he would discuss Pakistan's nuclear programme during a visit to Canada next December but would not make an issue of the Canadian supplies that halted six years ago. Canada sold Pakistan a nuclear reactor in the 1960s but ended nuclear relations in 1976 when Islamabad refused to sign non-proliferation safeguards. Gen. Zia's government has denied that it plans to make nuclear weapons. Official sources said Gen. Zia would go to Canada after a visit to the United States beginning in the first week of December.

Red Cross evicted from Kabul

GENEVA (R) — Afghanistan has asked a Red Cross team visiting prisoners in Kabul's largest prison to leave the country temporarily, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) said here Saturday. The four-man team, which arrived in the Afghan capital on Aug. 14, was able to make only one visit to the Pol-E-Charkhi prison before the mission was interrupted, the ICRC said in a statement. The statement gave no reason why the Kabul Government had asked the delegation, which included one doctor, to leave.

Freud's daughter dies at 86

LONDON (R) — Anna Freud, daughter of the pioneer psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud and an eminent psychoanalyst in her own right, died at her London home Saturday at the age of 86, her family said. Dr. Freud, who came to England from Vienna in 1938, was the director of the Hampstead Child Therapy courses and clinic, and the author of many books on psychoanalysis, especially of children.



His Majesty King Hussein Saturday confers with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat who is on a visit to Jordan. (J.T. photo)

Awqaf minister condemns burning of Baptist Church

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs condemned Saturday the criminal act committed by the Israeli occupation authorities against the Baptist Church in Jerusalem on Thursday.

The statement issued by the ministry reminded of the successive Israeli assaults on Islamic holy shrines. The setting of Al-Aqsa Mosque on fire in 1969, the terrorisation of peaceful people while praying, the massacres against the Palestinian people in Lebanon, and last but not least, the

assaults against Christian Churches in Jerusalem, and the Baptist Church in particular.

The Israeli authorities are attempting to clear themselves from responsibility for the present crime, and they are trying to attribute it to some religious fanatics, a thing methodically resorted to by the occupation authorities, the ministry's statement said.

All these acts of aggression should urge Arabs and Muslims to their best to liberate the holy land and restore the holy places, the ministry statement reiterated.

Swedish navy identifies mini sub

STOCKHOLM (R) — The Swedish navy's nine-day old submarine hunt continued Saturday amid speculation that the suspected foreign intruder near Muskö naval base may be a mini spy vessel launched from a mother submarine nearby.

A Norwegian newspaper Bergens Tidende Saturday quoted Norwegian government sources as saying the Swedish navy had identified the intruder as a mini sub-

marine with a two or three-man crew.

It quoted Norwegian naval sources as saying the Soviet Union had seven or eight small craft which could be carried inside larger submarines and launched from the "mother" for delicate spying missions.

Swedish naval press spokesmen said they had not heard about the report and Norwegian officials had no immediate comment.

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Falklands war re-evaluated

By Jane Klima
Retter

BUENOS AIRES — A collection of harrowing accounts of the Falklands (Malvinas) war from disillusioned Argentine conscripts has catapulted into the country's best seller lists.

Argentine journalist Daniel Kon's "Los Chicos de la Guerra" (the boys of the war) paints a picture of courage and suffering against impossible odds under what often proved inept, ruthless and uncoordinated leadership.

Kon, a 27-year-old freelance writer, conducted dozens of interviews with returning ground troops before narrowing his selection down to eight first-person narratives and a short closing chapter.

The final passage of the book, already in its fourth edition three weeks after publication, is the sting in the tail.

It tells the story of T., an accomplished pianist and marksman, who lost two fingers and three of his best friends in battle and who now screams for answers from his bed in a psychiatric ward.

"I started interviewing these kids when no-one here knew what had really happened. At the beginning I just sat trembling as they poured out the horrors they'd gone through," Kon told Reuters.

Chaos, often non-existent distribution of food and clothing is described by cold and hungry front-line soldiers who burst into tears when they found warehouses packed with supplies and watertight gear on their retreat into Port Stanley.

Guillermo, a 19-year-old university student, admitted that hunger forced the boys to steal from Argentine food depots, risking severe punishment.

Those who were caught were liable to be spadealed on the ground, tied hand and foot and left to freeze, according to Santiago, a youth from impoverished northwest Argentina.

He said some non-commissioned officers preferred to force the culprits to bend over with their bare hands and feet in icy water, or to strip from the waist down and be beaten.

At one point, Santiago tells how in a fit of rage he released a spined soldier who was crying from the cold. Threatened with the same treatment by his superiors, he asked his commanding officer: "what are you going to fight the English with if you let your own soldiers freeze?"

He was allowed to leave unharmed.

Soldiers who manned the defence ring outside the Falklands capital, Port Stanley, said they were sent to positions blindly, without maps.

For more than a month before the British landed on the islands, they were confined to damp foxholes, "living like cavemen," in the words of one young veteran.

Apart from occasional forays to raid food dumps, the boys' only

activities were slaughtering and skinning sheep, and obsessively cleaning their ever-rustier and, in many cases, obsolete weapons.

By the time the British landed, three weeks of sleepless nights listening to air and sea bombardments wipe out surrounding positions had drained the Argentine troops of energy and morale.

In the final battle, as British land-based artillery increased the pounding rate to three rounds a second, entire sections faced the attack cut off from their commands, waiting in vain for radioed orders to retreat as they ran out of ammunition.

"When some soldiers found themselves alone in the middle of the night ... and looked for support from their superiors, they couldn't find them," said Juan Carlos, an unarmed stretcher-bearer who braved the crossfire to pick up the wounded.

Nepalese Gurkhas

For many soldiers, the first and often the last glimpse of the enemy was the blood-chilling charge of the British army's Nepalese Gurkhas, described as ploughing heedlessly through minefields listening to taped music on stereo headsets.

"The Gurkhas advanced very stimulated, heavily doped, they were killing each other ... if another one got in their line of fire, they didn't care, bye-bye Gurkha," Guillermo said.

Santiago relates a clash between a group of entrenched Argentines and nine attacking Gurkhas. "Five or six (Gurkhas) were hit by grenades or rifle fire and those left alive screamed as if laughing at what had happened and finished off their wounded mates; they jumped up down, laughed and shot them all at the same time."

Santiago quotes two survivors of another assault as saying they saw Gurkhas slit the throats of six Argentines who had laid down their arms and pleaded in their knees for mercy.

Author Kon said reports of rape by the Gurkhas had also been widespread among the interviewees, but he had decided not to probe them because most of the alleged victims were under psychiatric care.

In most cases the sight of the back-up British troops was a welcome relief, but for Fabian E., their arrival marked the beginning of his personal anguish.

After running out of ammunition and spending the night in his fox-hole, he surrendered only to be ordered to bury members of his decimated company. "They gave me a spade and I set to work with some other boys. It was heart-breaking. I shovelled and wept, shovelled and wept."

The repatriation of Argentine prisoners of war aboard British ships revealed to many the dif-

ferences in leadership.

"I thought of the Canberra, the organisation, coordination and respect with which the English operated and I started to wonder: what's wrong with us Argentines? ... and I didn't find an answer. I would have had to have stayed longer aboard the Canberra to find out," Guillermo says.

None of the men interviewed questioned Argentine sovereignty claims over the Falklands (Mal-

vinas), but all expressed bitterness at the failure of diplomacy to settle the dispute.

Ariel, who suffers from chronic rheumatic fever yet spent time in the trenches and on 24-hour guard duty at government house, said: "sometimes I thought if they brought the two countries' leader to my trench just for a while, the war would end at once. They wouldn't want to go on with it for even one more minute."

Florida suffers foreign influx

By Peter Kiernan
Reuter

MIAMI — Southern Florida, land of sun, oranges and the retired rich, is being jolted these days by the Santeria, a secret Afro-Cuban cult whose deities must be appeased with blood.

Early-morning drivers in Miami have encountered goats lying in the roadway with their throats slit from ear to ear.

Housewives find decapitated chickens in their driveways, and the bloated bodies of eight pigs were recently seen bobbing down the Miami river to the sea.

The animals had been sacrificed on the red-draped altars of the Santeria, a strange mixture of Catholicism, African animism and European spirituality.

The cult has a strong following in Miami, whose little Havana district contains more than 100,000 Cubans, many of whom have become U.S. citizens.

The latest influx of refugees last year brought Southern Florida's Cuban population to more than 600,000. For many of them, the culture shock was eased by finding their familiar religion firmly established.

James Curtis, a cultural geographer at the University of Miami, explained: "as Santeria was increasingly opened up to whites... it was duly modified and reinterpreted to accommodate the needs and background of its new followers."

The most popular god among devotees in the United States is Changó, the god of fire, thunder, and lightning. Although seen as an extremely masculine deity, he is linked with or "disguised behind" the delicate Saint Barbara in symbolic representation.

Each Santero, or priest, individually interprets the belief system and selects appropriate rituals for his disciples, based mainly on the particular saint he is attached to.

The Santeros operate from cult houses, dispensing charms and advice, casting spells, holding ritual feasts and presiding over sacrificial rites.

In a room or closet in the house is a sacred space with an altar displaying the saints and other cult

rituals and compared them with their own deities.

Santeria

In time the original African cult was replaced by a new one: Santeria, or worship of saints. But most of the African ritual remained intact — the animal sacrifice, spirit possession and thudding drums that can still be heard on a sultry night in Miami's little Havana.

In the late 19th century the influence of European spiritualists was felt, most notably that of French physician Allan Kardec, who espoused a religion concocted from the evolutionary ideas of his time, Hindu beliefs in reincarnation and Karma, and prevailing spiritist beliefs.

At about the same time some white middle-class Cubans, dissatisfied with the conservative theology of the Roman Catholic Church and stimulated by Dr. Kardec's ideas, began to re-examine the previously despised beliefs held by their contemporaries of African descent.

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A Mexican "wetback" looking forward to crossing the river frontier to the U.S.

A border town goes bust

By William Chislett

"Tell me," said the Texan banker, "do you think revolution is coming to Mexico?"

The hanker, who can see from his high rise office across the muddy Rio Grande and into the world's most indebted nation, noted with alarm with many more "wetbacks" (poor Mexicans illegally crossing the river frontier) were fleeing poverty and entering the U.S. in search of work.

Only six weeks ago it was middle-class Mexicans who used to pour across the 3,200 kilometres long border at places like Laredo for weekend shopping sprees and to buy real estate.

But stringent exchange controls and a peso which has fallen by 35 per cent against the U.S. dollar in a month have put an end to the extravagant spending habits of these Mexicans.

Mexico, the world's fourth largest oil producer, has been bled of hard currency reserves and is now having to reschedule its \$80 billion of foreign debt. Over the past three years Mexicans have placed \$1.4 billion in U.S. bank accounts and the real estate they own abroad is worth another \$25 billion.

Laredo, whose fortunes are intimately tied to the Mexican economy (the town has escaped the U.S. recession) was until recently a major beneficiary of Mexico's outflows of capital. "We're a boom town and now we are going bust," said the hanker.

In the place of middle class shoppers, who provided Laredo with two-thirds of its retail trade, more impoverished Mexicans are now coming. The U.S. border patrol reports that 3,144 people were arrested in August crossing the border at Laredo, the third busiest crossing point, an increase of 28 per cent over August last year.

For every illegal alien caught, it is estimated that another crosses successfully. "There's no doubt the upsurge is related to Mexico's troubles," said a U.S. border patrol agent.

By the same token, U.S. honorees are beating a hasty path across the border to Nuevo Laredo, on the Mexican side, to take advantage of the new exchange rate and pick shops clean of subsidized foods.

The "Autodescuento" supermarket in Nuevo Laredo, the town's largest, is full of Texans every afternoon buying sugar, beans and fruit at half the cost back home. Trucks, which run on

diesel, can be filled up for one sixth of the cost in the U.S.

In stark contrast, the "mall del Norte" shopping complex in Laredo, where Mexicans had run a town and now we are going bust," said the hanker.

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He added that police had no problems with the cultists, but many non-Hispanics took a different view.

"Chickens, goats, skulls... I don't know, but there is definitely something amiss going on over there," complained one affluent suburbanite, pointing across his manicured lawn to an equally expensive home owned by a Cuban businessman.

"I just wish they would go somewhere else."

— Financial Times

items, including a bowl of stones in which the true power of the god lies.

The stones must be guarded and "given to eat," at least once a year. The warm blood of the sacrificial animal is poured over the stones, thus increasing the power of their invisible fluids.

Sacrifice in the ritual

It is the role of sacrifice in the ritual that has drawn the most social and official disapproval and

leads many white devotees, when pressed, to claim they are Roman Catholic.

Adding to community apprehension is the religion's darker side, whose priest is known as a Palero and whose symbol is a human skull. Their god is Oggum, and he is "a pretty malevolent guy," said assistant chief county medical examiner Charles Wetli, who studies the Santeria and whose office contains many of the skulls which turn up and are handed to police.

If he wants something bad to happen to somebody else, he goes to a Palero, who tells him to go out and sacrifice a dove or something to Oggum and then the bad thing

will happen."

He added that police had no problems with the cultists, but many non-Hispanics took a different view.

"Chickens, goats, skulls... I don't know, but there is definitely something amiss going on over there," complained one affluent suburbanite, pointing across his manicured lawn to an equally expensive home owned by a Cuban businessman.

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WHAT'S GOING ON

EXHIBITIONS</h

Abdul Jaber leaves for ALO meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — Ministry of Labour Under-Secretary, Taysir Abdul Jaber left for Baghdad Saturday to take part in the 11th session of the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) due open Oct. 10.

According to Dr. Abdul Jaber, a member of the ALO board, participants of the four-day meeting will discuss a technical cooperation programme which was prepared by the ALO. This programme includes technical cooperation agreements and their implementation among Arab countries.

Dr. Abdul Jaber said that the meeting will also discuss a number of reports on ALO activities similar to a report on a social security seminar held in Amman last May.

In addition, another report on international labour conference held in Geneva last June will also be discussed at the meeting, he said.

The impact of Israeli settlements on the occupied West Bank workers will be also discussed, Dr. Abdul Jaber said.

Reception to mark Taiwan festival

AMMAN (J.T.) — The director of the Far East Commercial Office of the Republic of China (Taiwan) and Mrs. Edmund Y. Lin will hold a reception here Sunday to commemorate the Double Tenth Festival of the republic.

Industry committee approves new projects

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Industry and Trade Planning Committee has approved requests for the establishment of a number of light industries and the expansion of existing ones in the country.

The new industries with a total capital of JD 1,169,000 include those manufacturing plastic pipes, and window shutters, iron bridges, fruit juices, and an automated bakery, a gold moulding workshop, and a factory for producing parts for washing machines, airconditioning systems, gas stoves, and another for making kitchens, wooden doors and bedrooms.

The decision is pending the minister of industry and trade's approval.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Jordan acquires 60% of Arab Land Bank

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and Egypt have signed an agreement under which the Jordanian government will acquire 60 per cent of the Arab Land Bank which has its head office in Egypt, a report in the Al Rai newspaper said Saturday. Under the agreement Jordanians will form most of the bank's board of directors, according to the report.

Telephone cables damaged

AMMAN (Petra) — An accidental burning of underground cables disrupted telephone lines in areas surrounding the Health Ministry, Firas Circle and Aza Street on Jabal Hussein Saturday, according to Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) Director General Mohammad Shahed Isma'il. He said the burning of the cables occurred when workmen employed under contract by the Amman Municipality were removing posters and signs fixed along the pavements of the main street. TCC teams are exerting strenuous efforts to repair the cables, as soon as possible, he said.

Study fees go up in Romania

AMMAN (Petra) — The monthly fees for study at Romanian universities have increased to reach \$325 for medical studies and \$295 for engineering, and other branches, a Ministry of Education spokesman said Saturday. Students covering their own expenses for studies in Romania will receive full accommodation services in addition to tuition fees, the spokesman added.

Belgian team expected Monday

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Belgian delegation is due here Monday for a visit to Jordan expected to last several days. During the visit the delegation members will hold talks with Finance Minister Salem Mass'adeh and Central Bank Governor Mohammad Sa'id Al Nabulsi on financial issues.

Malaysia minister to visit Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Malaysian Minister of Interior Danol Musa Haitham is due to pay a visit to Jordan later this month, according to a report by Al Rai newspaper Saturday. It said that the Ministry of Interior has prepared a special programme for the Malaysian visitor.

PTC buses back from S. Arabia

AMMAN (Petra) — Public transport buses which were used to carry Muslim pilgrims to Saudi Arabia this year have now returned to Jordan, according to Public Transport Corporation (PTC) Acting Director Omar Mubayeedin. He said that a total of 124 buses that were acquistioned for the job returned home safely and no accidents were reported. This year's experiment proved "successful" and the PTC is encouraged to continue to assign buses for the pilgrimage in the coming years, Mr. Mubayeedin said.

Justice official to visit U.K.

AMMAN (J.T.) — Ministry of Justice Under-Secretary Rateb Al Wazni will go to Britain for a two-week visit starting Oct. 18 in response to an official invitation. During the visit he will study Britain's court regulations and judicial affairs. Mr. Wazni will be accompanied by five senior Jordanian judges, according to Al Rai newspaper.

Ministry signs agreements on planned school projects

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Education signed agreements Saturday with three consulting firms under which the firms will prepare designs and tender documents for projects contained in the ministry's fifth educational plan which is due to be implemented in 1984.

The three separate agreements are to be carried out in two years, according to Dr. Barakat Al Tarawneh, director of the ministry's Projects Department.

He said the plan entails the construction of three central schools, five secondary vocational training centres, each for boys and girls in various governorates.

The schools, estimated to cost JD 33 million, will offer training in various specialisations, including industrial, commercial, postal, handicraft and agricultural trades, Mr. Tarawneh said.

He added that the central schools, which will be built in regions inhabited mostly by bedouin tribes, will be preparatory and secondary academic institutions and will have boarding facilities.

The agreements were signed by Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal and representatives of the consulting firms.

Labour accidents go up in '82

AMMAN (J.T.) — Occupational injuries at various factories and business concerns last year rose by 6.5 per cent over figures given in 1980, according to an annual report issued by the Labour Ministry.

It said that a total of 3,689 cases were reported in 1980 as against 6,215 in 1981.

The report attributes the rise in the number of cases to the improved methods of collecting information about occupational injuries following the application of the Social Security Corporation (SSC) law to various establishments in Jordan. Under this law all organisations should report

to the SSC all cases of injuries caused to their workers during the course of their work.

Other reasons for the increase were, the report says: The growth of industrial businesses in Jordan, increased investments, the implementation of Jordan's new five-year development plan, the increase of labour force employed in Jordan and the lack of sufficient technical cadres especially in health safety sectors.

According to the report, the total cost involved in terms of lost work and medical treatment or compensation amounted to JD 3,499,450.

Jordan to submit report to WFP

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in the 14th meeting of the World Food Programme (WFP) due to start in Rome on Monday.

At the 10-day meeting the WFP's activities in the past six months will be reviewed and requests by developing countries for more WFP aid will be heard.

Jordan will be represented by Ahmad Rimawi from the Ministry of Agriculture who will submit a report on WFP programme for developing high lands in Jordan and planting them with fruit and forest trees.

The \$10 million project is part of WFP aid to Jordan which since 1963 has amounted to \$87 million, according to Mr. Rimawi.

He said that the WFP has so far granted a total of \$500 million in aid to developing nations.

Al al-Beit chief holds talks in Tunis

TUNIS (Petra) — Dr. Naserdin Al Assad, head of the Royal Academy for Islam's Civilisation Research, (Al al-Beit Foundation) based in Amman, conferred here Saturday with Tunisian Prime Minister, Mohammad Mazali and Tunisian Minister of National Education, Mohammad Farah. Dr. Assad briefed the Tunisian ministers on the development of the academy's projects and the researches made since its establishment.

Dr. Assad also discussed with the director of the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALESCO) passes of cooperation between the academy, ALESCO and the educational office for the Arab Gulf states to carry out research on the educational thought in Islam project, whose agreement is being worked out by the three sides.

JVA assigns RSS to test water pipeline

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) will conduct non-destructive testing using Gamma ray radiography on welded joints along the whole length of the pipeline carrying water from Deir Alla in central Jordan Valley to Amman, according to an agreement signed by the RSS and the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) Saturday.

The test, to be conducted by the RSS's Mechanical Engineering Department, together with a testing of the insulation of the pipelines is expected to cost JD 175,000, according to an RSS spokesman.

Work on the project is expected to start by the end of this month and would last nearly one year, the spokesman said.

Water problems will soon be over, AWSA promises Amman residents

By Samira Kawar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The recent cuts in direct municipality water supplies in several areas of Amman over the past several weeks will soon be permanently over once a present project of laying of new water pipes is completed, Amman Water and Sewerage Authority (AWSA) promised Saturday.

In a press conference held here Saturday, AWSA Director General Mohammad Salih Al Kilani

revealed that recent cuts in water supplies to all parts of Amman on a daily basis had begun in January 1982 by increasing the water supply from artesian wells in Azraq. Amman water distribution network had not been able to absorb such an increase because many of the pipes were too narrow and some were old and worn-out, he said.

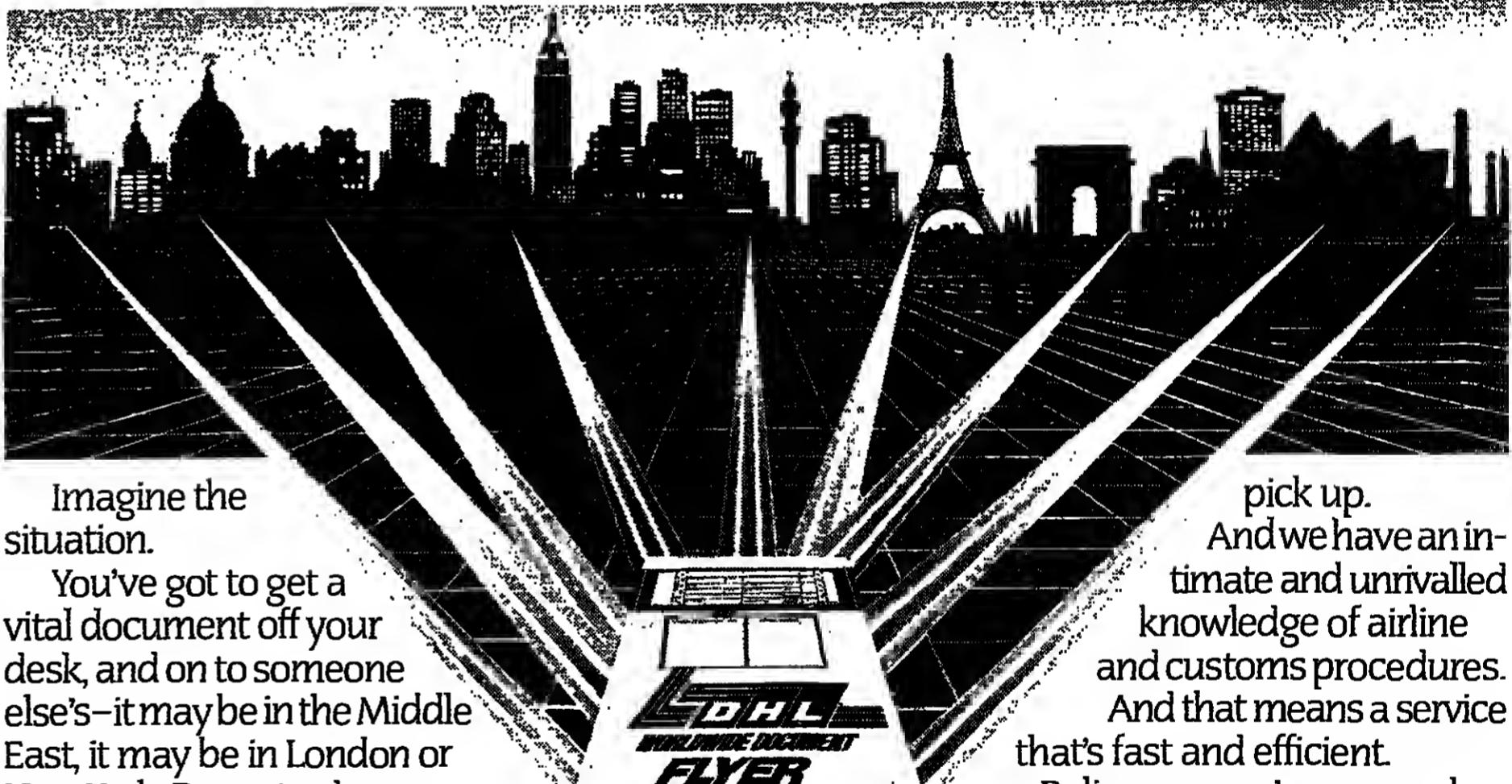
Furthermore, some of the network's plastic pipes had been discovered to be unsuitable for use in Jordan, bursting as a result of increased distribution, Mr. Kilani said. He explained that defective and old pipes are currently being changed throughout Amman, and AWSA expects to complete its new water distribution network by 1984.

to other contractors and the cases had been taken to court, he said. But by and large, contractors were working within the agreed time limits, he affirmed. He called on citizens to be "realistic and not expect miracles."

He also said that water metres were being replaced by more efficient ones. An amount of JD 4.5 million have been allocated for installing new main and subsidiary water distribution pipes and pumping equipment, while another JD 1 million had been allocated to install new water pumping stations and new individual water metres.

He registered disappointment that a plan introduced by AWSA last April to collect water charges from citizens through the postal system had failed because consumers had not cooperated.

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India and Pakistan improve relations, but not over Kashmir

Political conflict symbolised in a closed bridge, divided families

By Rajendra Bajpai
Reuter

URI, India — A small bridge over the swift-flowing Jhelum River dividing India and Pakistan in this remote bowl-shaped valley in the Kashmir Himalayas is a symbol of political conflict, rather than friendship.

Divided families live on both sides of the border but are not permitted to cross the bridge. Since 1947, when newly inde-

pendent India and Pakistan fought briefly over Kashmir, the bridge has been closed to civilians.

Indians wishing to visit their relations across the border in the Pakistani-controlled area known as Azad (free) Kashmir must travel hundreds of kilometres south to New Delhi to acquire a visa for Pakistan.

They then must cross the border by rail or road at Amritsar in the Punjab, and then journey again to the north, only to arrive on the other side a few kilometres from their native village.

But there are growing demands now for re-opening the road that links Uri with Rawalpindi in Pakistan.

Uri, once a flourishing town 110 kilometres from Srinagar, the capital of India's Jammu and Kashmir state, is now a huddle of decrepit houses near the border set amidst the beauty of the Himalayas. The Uri-Rawalpindi road has

historic significance and holds strong emotive appeal for the Indian Kashmiris.

In 1977, the late Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, then Kashmir's chief minister, used the issue to whip up sentiments in his party's favour by promising to have the road opened.

"This is a human problem," he once told weeping petitioners pleading for a chance to visit relatives on the other side.

The only closed road

But despite improvements in relations between India and Pakistan and restoration of air and other road links between the two countries, the road from Uri remains closed.

Thousands of divided families have not seen their relatives for more than 30 years because the question is riddled with legal and technical complications, said a longtime observer of the Kashmir political scene.

Kashmir is a disputed territory—two thirds with a population of some six million is in India and the remaining area is controlled by Pakistan. Neither side accepts the control of the other.

Setting up immigration posts along the border, known as the line of actual control, would amount to recognising the line as an international boundary, he said.

The division of Kashmir has created many unusual problems. When a Kashmiri from the other side of the line crosses into India, he is often arrested as a spy. He cannot be charged with illegal entry for he can plead he is only returning to his country or that he has been living in an area India says belongs to it.

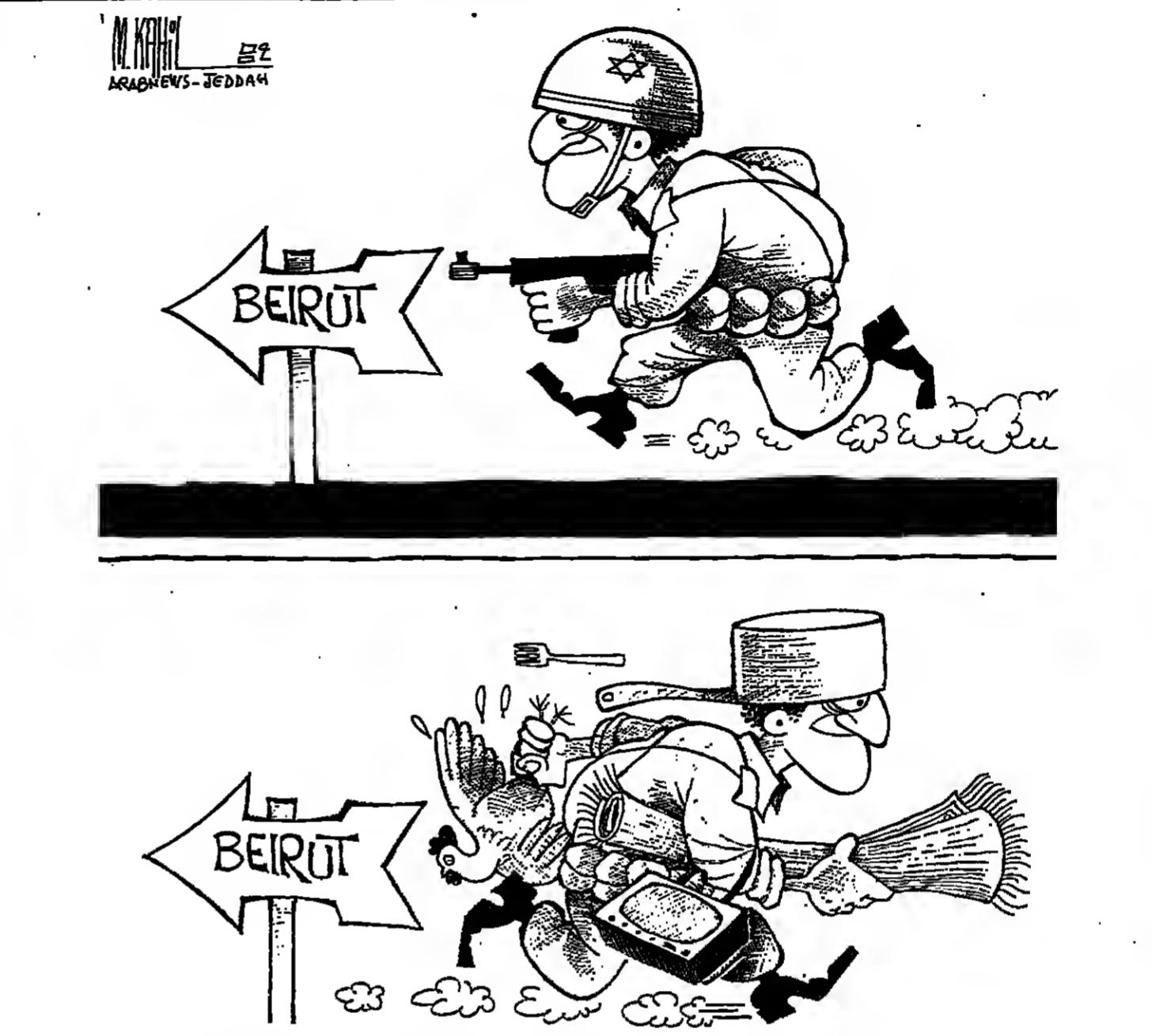
Even those Kashmiris arriving with Pakistani travel documents have put the Indian government into a dilemma. Several cases are pending in courts of people who claimed Indian citizenship and stayed on when their visas expired.

To overcome this human problem the Jammu and Kashmir assembly this year passed a resettlement bill that seeks to regulate the return of people wishing to join their families.

But it ran into trouble with the opposition because it empowers the northern state to give citizenship rights to Kashmiris from across the border in certain cases. The bill is still awaiting approval by the governor, New Delhi's representative in the state.

A state government document describes the separation of families as a "cancerous thorn in their wounds."

It adds: "The father pines to see his son who was held up across the border and the daughter cannot meet her mother."



Mr. Jayewardene takes advantage of the opposition's disarray

Economic policy is sufficient cause for presidential election in Sri Lanka

By Dalton De Silva
Reuter

COLOMBO — Leaders of six political parties in Sri Lanka are contesting a presidential election called by President Julius Jayewardene, seeking a fresh mandate for his new-open market economic policy.

Mr. Jayewardene, leader of the United National Party (UNP) called the election, set for October 20, 14 months before his current six-year term ends.

Mr. Jayewardene's economic policies contrast with those of former Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike. He has encouraged private-sector imports and exports, eased foreign exchange restrictions and tried to minimise bureaucratic exchange restrictions and tried to minimise bureaucratic controls.

Mr. Jayewardene, 76, said he was also seeking endorsement of his government's development schemes, including the multi-purpose Mahaweli River Basin project and the creation of a free-trade zone to attract foreign pri-

vate investment.

Political analysts said Mr. Jayewardene had called an early election mainly to take advantage of the opposition's disarray.

Two months ago, the major opposition parties decided to field a joint candidate in an attempt to defeat Mr. Jayewardene but were unable to agree on one. As a result there are now five opposition candidates.

Mr. Jayewardene's main rival is expected to be Hector Kotubekaduwa, senior vice-president of Mrs. Bandaranaike's Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP) who was agriculture and lands minister in her cabinet.

Mr. Kotubekaduwa, 66, a lawyer, was responsible for a radical land reform scheme under which the country's tea and rubber plantations, mainly owned by British companies, were taken over by the state. Private ownership of land was restricted to 50 acres (20 hectares).

Mrs. Bandaranaike would have normally been the strongest challenger to Mr. Jayewardene but she has been barred from contesting. Mrs. Bandaranaike, 66, was still popular, was stripped of her civic rights for seven years in 1980 after a presidential commission found her guilty of abuse of power when she was prime minister. She is also prevented from canvassing on behalf of her party's candidate.

Her party has been plagued by internal divisions during the past year but it received a big boost last month when the elections commission granted it official recognition, rejecting claims by a group of dissidents to be the lawful party.

Mr. Kotubekaduwa has been promised support by the Moscow-leaning Communist party, which was member of Mrs. Bandaranaike's last coalition government, and also by four other small leftist parties.

Bandaranaike's rights

Mr. Kotubekaduwa says if

he becomes president he will restore Mrs. Bandaranaike's rights and call an early general election to choose a new parliament.

Another leading contender is Colvin R. De Silva, leader of the Trotskyite Lanka Sama Samaja Party (LSSP) which was also a member of Mrs. Bandaranaike's coalition.

He was her minister for plantation industry and constitutional affairs and was chief architect of the republican constitution adopted in 1972 cutting the last constitutional links with Britain.

He wants the present presidential system, framed by Mr. Jayewardene to be abolished and to go back to the cabinet form of government of his 1972 constitution.

Also in the contest is Rohana Wijeweera, 39, leader of the People's Liberation Front, which spearheaded an abortive armed insurrection to topple Mrs. Bandaranaike's government in 1971.

He and his colleagues were jailed for their part in the rebellion but freed by Mr. Jayewardene when he came to power.

Mrs. Wijeweera said he would usher in a truly socialist society if he were elected president. This is the first time his party has contested a national election.

The leading party of the minority Tamils, the Tamil United Liberation Front, has not nominated a candidate. It said it wanted to establish a separate state for Tamils who comprise 12.6 per cent of the population of nearly 15 million, and was not seeking to rule the majority Sinhalese.

However, the leader of a small Tamil party, Gangaser Ponambalam of the Tamil congress, has joined the campaign, saying he wants to establish the Tamile identity.

Also in the field is Vasudeva Manayakkara, leading a small Marxist group, the Nava Samaja Party, which broke away from the Trotskyite party.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Save the holy shrines from Israeli terrorism

The recent arson that ruined the Baptist church in Jerusalem is a new evidence of the hideous Israeli plans aimed at the obliteration of all Islamic and Christian religious shrines, to complete the Judaization of the holy city as part of an overall scheme for the annexation of the occupied Arab territories.

The incident reaffirms a basic fact that indicates the insecurity of the holy places will always be subject to, as long as the Israeli occupation of the city lasts.

Religious terrorism practised by Israel has been an organised and continuous act, since the pre-arranged arson that caused serious damage to Al Aqsa Mosque, the looting of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the assault against the Ibrahimi Mosque and the opening of gun-fire at people praying at the Dome of the Rock Mosque. Frequent similar incidents systematically took place emphasising Israel's tireless efforts to uproot the religious tolerance that characterised the history

Al Dustour: Calling upon the world to rescue Jerusalem

The premeditated arson that ruined the Baptist Church in Jerusalem, and did away with the precious contents of its library, is a new crime to be added in the Israeli criminal record.

Since its occupation of the holy city, the holy places have been a regular target for offensive practices, reflecting Israel's real intentions and unveiling its claims at religious tolerance and alleged concern for mosques and churches.

The Aqsa Mosque has seen several attempts at burning and ruining its buildings and contents. Israeli armed personnel often stormed the mosque's yards and opened fire on praying people. The repetition of such offences and assaults has been toleratedly dealt with, and finding justifications and means for freeing the offenders from charges have systematically been the Israeli authorities' main concern.

Such officially-engineered practices, based on Biblical extremism and aimed at the "purification" of the holy city from Islamic and Chris-

therefore, issues' statements asking for the Lebanese to behave more like... like what? Well, like westerners, like white people, like civilised folk; like anything other than blood thirsty Arabs whose moral failures are transmitted to the people of America, France and Italy because nasty acts are being done in Lebanon under the protection of the troops of America, France and Italy.

But, one wonders, why is it that the American government that is so concerned about the possible violation of human rights in Lebanon remains so loathe to speak about the actual violation of Palestinian human rights on a mass scale by Israel in the occupied territories? Because American money and political hand-holding permit Israel's systematic assault on fundamental human rights that are otherwise so dear to America when they are violated under the noses of American and other western troops in Lebanon? We smell racism in the air—and the smell is very foul indeed.

of the holy city.

The most ironic side of these despicable practices is the demagogic approach adopted by the Israeli authorities to cover up for official sabotage. The Israeli cold-bloodedly engineer such acts and rush to declare their condemnation and dissatisfaction, but only they are carried out. They imagine such denunciations to be sufficient for diverting attention from their role in the acts committed.

Religious terrorism as practised by Israel should rally all those seriously concerned with religious freedom and tolerance behind an international move to curb dangers threatening the holy city, and pave the way for liberating it from Israeli occupation.

An international effort to face such terrorism is now more necessary than ever before. It is an unescapable responsibility for the preservation of the holy places from Israeli terrorism, wherever an offence takes place.

istian religious places and character, should reintroduce the Jerusalem issue into new lights, urging its liberation from Zionist extremism. The moderation and tolerance that characterised religious life in the pre-occupation epoch should spur all those who care for the evolution of the holy city as a centre of religious fraternity and understanding to do their best to defend it.

The Israeli intentions towards the religious places in the occupied areas go hand in hand with Israel's continued efforts to abolish the character of the cultural, educational and social life in these areas.

Several official Israeli parties have expressed their firm belief that the recent arson was intentional. No matter whether an Israeli inquiry team is formed to investigate the arson, the Israeli authorities will go on protecting their instruments, who commit such crimes, and finding new ways to "purify" the Jews' "unified capital."

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Mr. Kotubekaduwa says if

Chilean government pins its hopes on an end to world recession

Severe recession is insufficient to shake President Pinochet's authority or power

By Robert Powell
Reuter

SANTIAGO — Chile's rapid plunge from record economic growth to severe recession has left untouched the political authority of President Augusto Pinochet and the stability of his military government.

The army general who ousted elected Socialist President Salvador Allende in 1973 remains supreme and unchallenged in the armed forces and in the country as a whole, according to diplomatic and political sources.

Since seizing power, General Pinochet has suppressed all political activity and turned the country into a living experiment of monetarist economic theories.

Until last year, the government's free market policies and strict control of state spending brought Chile economic prosperity based on a huge influx of foreign loans, but since then the economic model has begun to malfunction, resulting in a balance of payments crisis and a recession with soaring unemployment.

Early this year the flow of foreign credit to the heavily indebted private sector of the Chilean economy dried up, sending hundreds of companies into bankruptcy.

The lack of foreign funds also sent domestic interest rates up sharply and industries were unable to compete with imports made cheap by low tariff barriers and an overvalued currency.

Unemployment has soared from nine per cent in mid-1981 to unofficial estimates of about 30 per cent at present. Economic growth of 5.3 per cent last year will be reversed into a decline of eight to 10 per cent in 1982, according to banking sources.

Although President Pinochet has twice changed his finance minister this year in attempts to solve the deepening economic crisis, his own position is unassailable, according to diplomatic sources and leaders of the banned Christian Democratic Party, Chile's largest party before the 1973 coup.

President Pinochet has been ruthless in eliminating potential rivals in the armed forces and Chile's banned political parties are powerless, the sources said.

Human rights activists say there are thousands of Chileans in political exile abroad, although the

number of political prisoners within the country is only about 150.

The government practices widespread intimidation by arresting people and detaining them for up to 20 days—a period permitted by the constitution in cases where investigation involving "terrorism" is involved—and then releasing them without charge, the activists say.

They also denounce continuing use of torture by the security forces—mainly the secret police. The legal aid section of the Roman Catholic church in Santiago reported 33 known cases of alleged torture in the first six months of this year.

The deteriorating economic situation has not so far led to the social protest seen in neighbouring Bolivia and Argentina, where the trade unions have organised strikes and demonstrations against those countries' military governments.

"The people are so afraid that they prefer to suffer in silence," one clandestine political leader said.

However, Christian Democrat

sources point to growing signs of unrest in the universities, where a number of small-scale anti-government demonstrations have taken place recently.

"That would not have been possible two years ago," one source said.

The sources also noted that the political parties were gaining influence in the trade unions. Emilio Torres, leader of the potentially powerful confederation of copper industry workers, has close links with the Christian Democrats.

Copper provided 52 per cent of Chile's export earnings last year and any industrial unrest in the mining industry would be politically very sensitive.

Although President Pinochet's authoritarian government shows no sign of relaxing its political grip on the country, the recession has forced it to modify its strict economic policies.

The changes began after former Finance Minister Sergio De Castro, widely criticised for rigidly adhering to monetarist theories despite growing danger signals, was sacked last April.

The government has since back-tracked on several basic pri-

nciples of monetarism, an economic philosophy which calls for a free market economy in the hands of private interests and a strict control of the money supply by the government.

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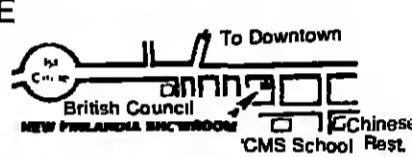
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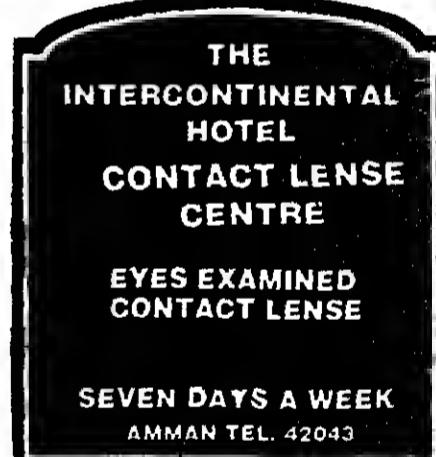
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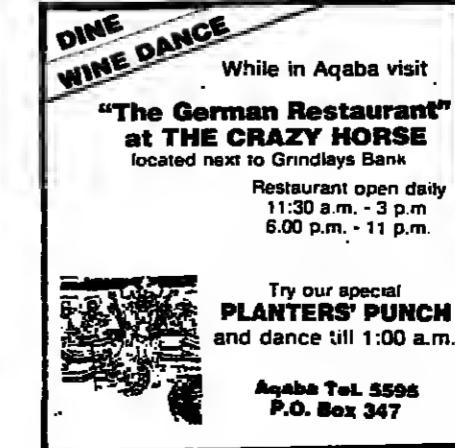
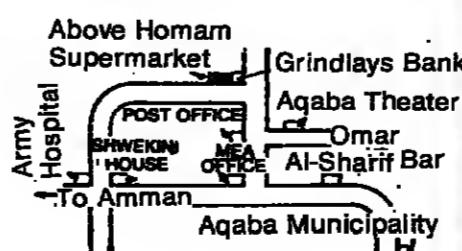
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OBITS

Liverpool crashes at West Ham

LONDON (R) — Manchester United took the lead in the English Soccer League Saturday as defending champions Liverpool slumped to a 3-1 defeat against West Ham.

England World Cup player Bryan Robson scored in the 79th minute to give free-spending United a 1-0 win over Stoke to put them clear at the top, a tonic to ease news of a record £2,250,000 (\$3,825,000) loss for the Manchester club.

West Ham's rare achievement of beating Liverpool thrust the London club into second place, one point behind United.

England defender Alvin Martin, born near Liverpool, began the destruction of the Merseysiders in the 37th minute and Geoff Pike made it 2-0 shortly after the interval before Scotland World Cup captain Graeme Souness pulled one back for the Mer-

seysiders.

But hopes of yet another late Liverpool revival died when Sandy Clark made it 3-1 three minutes later.

Outstanding performance of the day was a hat-trick in the space of six minutes by Tottenham's Gary Brooke which helped the London side to a 4-0 demolition of Coventry.

Brooke launched the Tottenham victory with a 40-yard run to lay on a goal for Garth Crooks in the 13th minute. The stocky midfielder scored three minutes and five minutes into the second half, the first from a pass by Scottish international Steve Archibald, the second with a searing 20-yard drive.

Brooke completed his hat-trick in the 54th minute with a twice-taken penalty after Gary Mabbett, New England squad member for Wednesday's international aga-

inst West Germany here, was fouled.

West Bromwich moved into third place, one point behind West Ham, with a 2-1 victory over former European Cup Champion Nottingham Forest.

Scottish international Ian Wallace put Forest ahead in the third minute with a header, but Cyril Regis, one of six black players in the England squad against West Germany, equalised for West Bromwich with his sixth goal of the season.

Gary Owen sealed the West Bromwich victory, revenge for a 6-1 midweek beating in the League Cup by Forest whose day was further spoiled by the sending-off of Steve Hodge for fouling Dutch Romeo Zondervan.

Liverpool, whose defeat left them three points adrift of Manchester United, are now fifth on 17 points, the same total as fourth-placed Watford, who have a better goal tally.

Watford, who have already enjoyed the heady experience of leading the League in their first season in the first division, conceded their 100 per cent home record when they were held to a 2-2 draw by struggling Norwich.

John Deehan scored first for Norwich, but goals by Kenny Jackett and Steve Terry put Watford in front before Keith Bertschin headed the equaliser to share the points.

European Cup holders Aston Villa were thrashed 4-1 by Notts County and had England striker Peter Withe sent off for dissent, two minutes after he had been booked for the same offence of arguing with the referee.

An own goal by Villa's Dennis Mortimer pointed Notts County in the right direction and Trevor Christie, Gordon Mair and Iain McCullough added further goals.

Gary Shaw scored for Villa who must have wondered about the wisdom of dropping out-of-form winger Tony Morley, a member of the England squad for the West Germany match.

Chelsea's plea to rival fans... "don't be a mug... don't be a thug" ... had little effect. Before visiting Leeds supporters could read the message, 130 of them had been arrested in trouble at a London underground station. After a goalless draw fans spilled on to the pitch and police used batons to quell a riot.

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Touching Wood wins Irish St. Leger

DUBLIN, Ireland (R) — The English St. Leger winner, American-bred colt Touching Wood, owned by Maktoum Al Maktoum and ridden by Paul Cook won the Irish St. Leger run over one and three-quarter miles here Saturday.

American-bred Father Rooney, owned by Danny Schwartz and ridden by American Steve Cauthen second and the English-bred filly Swiftfoot owned by Lord Rotherwick ridden by Willie Carson was third of ten runners.

It was the first time in 53 years that a English St. Leger winner has won the Irish St. Leger.

Touching Wood a bay colt by Roberto out of Manera by Vaguely Noble is trained by Herbert Thomson Jones at Newmarket.

The race was worth a total of £68,108 (\$122,595) with Maktoum Al Maktoum winning £45,305 (\$81,550).

Touching Wood won by two lengths with eight lengths between second and third.

England makes a late challenge on last day of Commonwealth Games

representative the Queen gave a special wave to New Zealand archer Neroli Fairhall, the only paraplegic ever to win a games gold medal.

On the field, the second best triple jump of all time by Keith Connor and a second major 1,500 metres title in a month for Steve Cram brought the Commonwealth Games athletics programme to an exhilarating close Saturday.

The achievements of the two Englishmen lit up the last day in the Queen Elizabeth II stadium and the drama continued unabated to the final race, when Australian heroine Raylene Boyle just failed to catch Canadian Angella Taylor at the end of the 4x400 metres relay.

The 31-year-old Australian, who began collecting medals at the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City, brought her distinguished career to a close with a silver medal to add to the gold she won earlier this week in the 400 metres.

But a dropped baton cost England any chance in the women's 4x400, the error occurring at the first change-over between Yvette Wray and Gladys Taylor.

Christine boxer of England took the women's 1,500 metres as expected four minutes (8.29 seconds) and team mate Gillian Dalton second and Lorraine Moller of New Zealand getting another bronze to go with the one she took over 3,000 metres.

UEFA fines St. Etienne

BERNE (R) — The European Football Union (UEFA) Saturday fined French club St. Etienne

for misbehaviour involving English supporters during the European Championship match between England and Denmark in Copenhagen last month, the UEFA official said.

This was because the large majority of incidents took place outside the stadium, he said.

The reports from the referee and national delegates, on which disciplinary action is based, made no mention of any crowd trouble in the stadium itself.

Police said they made some 30 arrests at the end of the match. Most of those held were England fans.

Before the tie on Sept. 22 police arrested 40 England supporters for incidents which included a shop being broken into and looted.

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TWA will slash air fares

NEW YORK (R) — Trans World Airlines announced Friday it will slash its transatlantic air fares next summer in a move expected to put even more pressure on the weaker carriers in a depressed industry.

British Airways said in London it would match TWA's price cuts, while Pan Am said it was studying the situation.

TWA, the dominant American carrier flying the Atlantic, said its New York-London return fare would be \$599 next summer, compared with \$770 this year, while the Los Angeles-London fare would be cut from \$899 to \$1,070. The New York-Frankfurt fare would drop to \$699 from \$749.

The airline said the fares would require an advance reservation of at least 21 days, and there would be restrictions on the length of stay in a country.

Analysts said the development did not bode well for weaker airlines flying transatlantic routes, such as Pan Am and Air Florida.

However, Mr. Andrew Kim of F. Eberstadt and Co. believed the move was aimed as much at charter carriers as at starting another air fare war.

U.S. union leader convicted

NEW YORK (R) — A prominent New York trade union leader has been convicted of labour racketeering and tax evasion and of receiving \$160,000 in bribes.

John Cody, 62, president of a truck drivers' union, was convicted Friday on seven of eight counts and faces a maximum of 32 years jail and \$80,000 in fines. He is to be sentenced on Nov. 12.

The jury found him guilty of demanding and receiving \$160,000 in bribes from real estate brokers.

He was also convicted of accepting gifts from building contractors, including a rent-free \$1,000 a month flat.

U.K. firms win Qatari deal

DOHA (OPECNA) — Three British firms have won contracts worth \$22.25 million to set up a sewage treatment complex here.

The project, which will provide treated water for irrigation, should be completed by the end of 1983.

The firms are: Ames Crosta Babcock, Manor Engineering and Sigmund Pulsometer. They will work in cooperation with the local AK Group of Qatar.

Ames Crosta will supply and install mechanical equipment for the Nueira sewage plant at a cost of \$11 million; Manor Engineering will build a sludge press house for \$7.97 million, while Pulsometer will provide equipment for a mechanical pumping station at a cost of \$3.30 million.

Danes still debate virtues of being an EEC member

COPENHAGEN (R) — Ten years after voting Denmark into the European Community, Danes are still debating whether they made the right decision.

It was on October 2, 1972 that Denmark's then 3.3 million voters chose to join the Common Market in a referendum which showed a two-thirds majority in favour of accession.

Political analysis said Denmark had little choice but to follow Britain and Ireland into the Community. Britain at the time bought half of all Danish farm exports and agriculture made up two-thirds of total exports.

But the choice was a traumatic one for Denmark, which feels itself a part of the Nordic cultural area while also acting as a bridge between Scandinavia and the rest of Europe.

Until World War II, Danish

foreign policy was based on neutrality, resembling that of other Nordic countries. This policy was shattered by the Nazi occupation of 1940-45 and by post-war realities.

Active resistance to the occupation gave Denmark, a place among the allied powers, and after liberation it adopted a more active stance on foreign affairs.

This change in course, prompted by Denmark's geographical position and its expanding foreign trade, made Danish entry into the Common Market all but inevitable and assured the little archipelago's 5.1 million population of an influence on Community decisions, political analysts say.

Although Denmark voted decisively to join the Community, subsequent opinion polls showed an even balance between those for

and those against membership, with a substantial percentage undecided.

But the Gallup institute's most recent survey, conducted last summer, gave anti-marketeers 42 per cent, pro-marketeers 35 per cent, with the rest undecided.

The lack of national consensus is seen in the fact that six of Denmark's 16 European parliamentarians belong to anti-EEC political groups.

A strong anti-Community lobby at home and in Greenland has also made necessary the existence of a parliamentary market relations committee, which gives Danish parliamentarians more control than those of any other member country over what their government does inside the Community, the analysts said.

Composed of 17 parliamentarians selected in proportion to their parties' share of seats in the 179-seat Folketing (Parliament), the committee keeps a tight rein on a minister's range of manoeuvre at Community ministerial meetings.

Relations with the Common Market are complicated by the Danish kingdom being made up of

three distinct parts — mainland Denmark and the North Atlantic territories of Greenland and the Faroe Islands.

The analysts said the agricultural and industrial interests advocating Denmark's membership were markedly different from those of Greenland and the Faroes, whose economies are based on fishing. Subsequently, while Denmark and Greenland, which achieved home-rule in 1979, voted to quit the Common Market in a referendum last February.

Danish dissatisfaction with Common Market membership has risen in line with Denmark's mounting economic problems, according to the political analysts.

When it joined the Community, Denmark had virtually no unemployment, Gross National Product (GNP) growing at around five per cent annually, a modest balance of payments deficit of around 500 million crowns (\$58 million), 6-1/2 per cent inflation and a foreign debt of around 17 billion crowns (2 billion), government and bank economists said.

Today Denmark has un-

employment and inflation of around 10 per cent, stagnating growth in GNP, an expected balance of payments deficit this year of around 20 billion crowns (\$2.3 billion), and a crushing foreign debt of around 140 billion crowns (\$16 billion), economists said.

But most policy makers believe the economic difficulties would have been far worse had it remained outside the Community.

Central Bank Governor Erik Hoffmeyer said recently that, had Denmark voted against membership 10 years ago, he would have let the crown float freely on foreign exchanges, which would have produced an effective devaluation of 15 to 20 per cent.

The official agricultural council has calculated that if Denmark had not joined, its farm production would be half what it is today. Danish unemployment would be 10,000 higher and stand at over 13 per cent, and this year's expected current balance of payments shortfall would be doubled.

But "the people's movement against the EEC", a private organisation with five members in the European Parliament, has cal-

culated that the agricultural ad-

vantages Denmark has reaped from its membership have now dried up, and that Daoish farmers will in future be making net payments for the "privilege" of being in the Community.

Some economists consider that had Denmark not had Community membership to fall back on, it might have acted quicker in trying to repair the country's national finances.

The current Community Presi-

dent, Denmark has done its best to resist efforts to give the Com-

munity a stronger formal role in foreign policy decisions,

reflecting Danish fears of an erosion of national sovereignty political analysts said.

This stance might change how-

ever, following formation on Sep-

tember 8 of the country's first non-socialist government in seven years, they added.

Danish foreign minister and current president of the European Council of Ministers, Mr. Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, recently pro-

mised the European Parliament a more pro-European stance from Denmark in the future, and an end to the image of "the foot-dragging Danes."

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THE BETTER HALF By Vinson

SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

JUMBLE Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form your ordinary words.

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Answer Here: WITH

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumble: GLEAM JUDGE AMBUSH PAGODA

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Yesterdays:

ANSWER:

WORLD

Poles calm after Solidarity fall

WARSAW (R) — Poland's military ruler, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, was due to address the Sejm (parliament) Saturday as the country digested the news that the independent trade union Solidarity had been formally dissolved.

The official news agency PAP said the general would include proposals for government changes in his speech to the Sejm, which Friday night passed a new trade union bill automatically scrapping all existing unions.

The Sejm session, which began the second day of its two-day meeting Saturday, will discuss a bill on reforming local councils.

There has been no immediate reaction by the opposition underground Solidarity to the dissolution of the union, and Warsaw was calm beneath a light drizzle Saturday morning.

WARSAW (R) — The Polish government's decision to dissolve Solidarity climaxes a stormy two years during which the independent trade union's rise and fall have dominated Polish life. This chronology traces the highlights:

1980: August—at the peak of a wave of strikes and protests following a rise in meat prices, workers in Gdansk take over Lenin shipyard and openly challenge way Communist state is run. Strikes spread along Baltic Coast.

Aug. 31—Strikers and government sign 21-point agreement providing for free trade unions and the right to strike. Sept. 17—first national mee-

ting of Solidarity, led by Lech Wałęsa. Officially registered on Oct. 24, East Europe's first union eventually claims nearly 10 million members.

1981: January—strikes throughout Poland follow a Solidarity demand for work-free Saturdays.

February—new Prime Minister Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski appears for three-month respite from strikes.

March 20—Solidarity calls for national strike after accusing riot police of beating up workers in Bydgoszcz region. Strike is called off after agreement with government. October—Gen. Jaruzelski

said the bill sets out guidelines for the forming of new trade unions, initially at factory level but building up to national structures in the next three years. It severely limits the right to strike.

The new unions, which can be formed from the start of next year, will be independent of state administration and management control, but the law leaves open the possibility of a strong influence by the ruling Communists.

The Warsaw daily *Zycie Warszawskie* said it was clear the new bill would provoke "bitterness, disillusionment or resentment" among many people.

Solidarity's Brussels-based coordinating office abroad condemned Friday night's decision by the Polish parliament as "a blow to humanity's basic worth."

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), also based here, said

that the Polish government's action was in clear breach of its international obligations.

"This law is incompatible with the conventions on trade union liberty of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), ratified by the Polish republic," the ICFTU said in a statement.

The Solidarity office said the government's decision would create new political dangers both inside and outside Poland.

The ICFTU, whose 232 affiliated organisations represent around 85 million members in the non-Communist world, said it would step up its efforts in the ILO to ensure that the rights of Polish workers were respected.

The confederation's executive committee, which meets next month, would decide on other concrete measures to support Solidarity.

could be lifted by end of 1982.

Aug. 13—Police break up demonstrations by Solidarity supporters in Warsaw and other cities.

Aug. 31—Widespread disturbances mark Solidarity's second anniversary. At least five reported killed and more than 4,000 detained. Clashes later in Wroclaw and Nowa Huta.

Hospital officials said at least three of the people injured in the grenade and gun attack were in serious condition.

One eyewitness, Dr. Marco Zafati, said he heard several explosions accompanied by gunfire as he stood chatting to a rabbi inside the synagogue.

Pope John Paul, in a telegram to the vicar of Rome, Cardinal Ugo Poletti, said he had heard with profound pain and consternation of the attack.

After Saturday's attack, some demonstrators shouted: "This was the fault of Pope John Paul and Prime Minister Spadolini."

There was pandemonium outside the synagogue as police and ambulances tried to reach the scene in the narrow streets of Rome's ancient Jewish district.

Demonstrators called for improved protection for Rome's Jewish community, which numbers about 3,000.

The community, one of the oldest in Europe, used to be confined in the ghetto area.

In a statement at the scene, Mr. Spadolini promised that security would be stepped up.

Italian Jewish groups have reported a wave of threats since Israel's Lebanon invasion.

1 killed, 30 hurt in Rome

ROME (R) — A two-year-old boy was killed and 30 people were wounded Saturday when attackers threw grenades and fired at worshippers emerging from a synagogue in central Rome. police said.

They said the two attackers walked up to the synagogue after a Saturday service and tossed at least five grenades before opening fire with a sub-machinegun and escaping in a car.

Pope John Paul, Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo were among the first to condemn the attack.

Mr. Spadolini rushed to the scene, where 300 angry people chanted abuse at politicians the media and the Pope.

The crowd scuffled with journalists after accusing them of inciting anti-Semitism through alleged biased coverage of the war in Lebanon.

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Mrs. Thatcher says she will not change policy just to woo electorate

BRIGHTON, England (R) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is sticking to her tough economic policies despite the threat of unpopularity in the run up to the next general election.

She told her Conservative Party at the end of its annual conference here Friday it would be a betrayal of the government's principles to switch from the fight against inflation in order to win votes.

"People in Britain have grown to understand that this government will make no false promises, nor will it fail in its resolve," she declared.

Mrs. Thatcher identified the Labour Party as the government's main opponent in the coming elections, mentioning the new Social Democratic Party and its Liberal ally only in passing.

She assailed Labour's left-wing policies and pledged to roll back the frontiers of Socialism even more than she had done during her government's first term of office.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Lebanese satellite station to start work

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon's only satellite ground station, in the mountains east of Beirut, is expected to resume working next week after being closed for four months because of the Israeli invasion, government officials said Saturday. Syrian peacekeeping forces occupied and closed the station soon after the Israelis invaded on June 6. Officials said the Syrians were still at the station, but state-run Beirut Radio said they had agreed to reopen the road to it for two to four-hour periods a day to allow staff to get to and from work.

Investigators locate cause of JAL crash

PEKING (R) — A cracked air brake bottle caused a Japanese airliner to overshoot the runway at Shanghai airport last month, injuring 27 passengers and crew, according to the findings of Chinese and Japanese investigators published Saturday.

Bomb damages Jewish League's New York office

NEW YORK (R) — An explosive device placed outside the Manhattan office of the Jewish Defense League Friday night blew a door and wall but caused no injuries, police said Saturday. A police spokesman said it was not immediately known what kind of device was used. An anonymous woman caller was quoted by police as saying: "long live the Palestinians."

Why did Weinberger make such a fuss?

WASHINGTON (R) — A elite spy scanner which Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger accused the Kremlin of trying to smuggle out of the United States' militarily obsolete, a former official familiar with the device said.

Mr. Weinberger said in a speech the Soviet Union was foiled earlier this year in an attempt to steal a top secret "multispectral sensor" that can be used in spy satellites to help magnify objects on Earth. He said the scanner was "indispensable to military air and reconnaissance." But the former U.S. official told Reuters even more advanced models were easily obtainable and could be ordered from catalogues of some U.S. firms for about \$12,000. "The cat has definitely been out of the bag on that one," he said. "I don't know why Weinberger was making a deal about it."

Britain to award 2 Victoria Crosses posthumously

LONDON (R) — Britain is to make posthumous awards of its highest decoration for bravery, the Victoria Cross (VC), to two paratroopers cited for helping turn the tide of battle in the Falklands conflict, authoritative sources said Saturday. They said the Victoria Crosses would go to Col. Herbert "H" Jones, 42, who died leading his battalion against an Argentine machine gun nest, and Sgt. Ian McKay, 29, killed as he single-handedly wiped out an Argentine bunker. It would be the first time in 13 years that Victoria Crosses have been awarded.

Kabul headquarters of Al Zulfikar closes down

ISLAMABAD (R) — The Kabul headquarters of a guerrilla organisation blamed by Pakistan for a 13-day hijack last year has closed, diplomatic sources said here. The sources said it was unclear whether the Afghan authorities ordered the closure or whether the guerrilla group of Pakistani exiles, known as Al Zulfikar (the sword), decided to move its base.

Cubans commemorate death of Che Guevara

HAVANA (R) — "Everyone in Cuba cried that day," said housewife Sylvia Ward, recalling the October day 15 years ago when Fidel Castro announced the death of his revolutionary comrade Ernesto Che Guevara.

Born in Argentina on June 14, 1928, Guevara became a symbol to the world of left-wing struggle.

After helping to lead the Cuban revolution, he headed a guerrilla group in Bolivia, was captured in the jungles there on Oct. 8, 1967 and, according to Cuban officials, shot dead the following day.

And the day of his capture has since been declared the "day of

Egyptian authorities arrest

2 alleged conspirators

CAIRO (R) — Two alleged ring-leaders of an outlawed Muslim extremist organisation have been arrested and charged with taking part in a plot to topple Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, police said Saturday.

The alleged plotters planned to storm jails to free fellow Jihad members held since the assassination of President Anwar Sadat last year, and commit acts of sabotage throughout the country to spread panic, paving the way for a takeover of power, police said.

Last month, Egyptian security police said they had uncovered a conspiracy by members of the Jihad organisation to seize power in Egypt.

The alleged plotters planned to storm jails to free fellow Jihad members held since the assassination of President Anwar Sadat last year, and commit acts of sabotage throughout the country to spread panic, paving the way for a takeover of power, police said.

They said police were hunting another prominent member of the Jihad (holly struggle) group on the same charges.

The climax of the celebrations is a commemorative meeting by the central committee of the Communist Party of Cuba at Havana's Carl Marx theatre.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
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Q.1 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦KJ4 ♦AQ52 ♦QJS ♦KJ2

You are the dealer. What action do you take?

A. — Although you have 14 points in high cards, you do not have an opening bid. Your hand has two serious flaws — it is aceless and absolutely flat. You should deduct one point for each flaw, in effect reducing your holding to 12 points. And you should not open a 12-point hand unless you have two full defensive tricks and a long suit. Since you have neither, pass.

Q.2 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♦KJ4 ♦AQ1054 ♦A83 ♦KJ9

What is your opening bid?

A. — You have 18 points in high cards and a balanced hand, but the combination of a good five-card suit and fine intermediates makes your hand too strong for a one-no trump opening bid. Our choice is to open a club and jump rebid two no trump if partner responds with one of a suit — just as though we had a balanced 19 points.

Q.3 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♦K9 ♦KQ1054 ♦A83 ♦KJ9

What is your opening bid?

A. — The fact that you have a five-card major suit is no bar to opening one no trump. You have a balanced hand of 16 HCP with stoppers in every suit. A one no trump opening bid describes your hand exactly. Should you open anything else, you might find that your rebid will force you to decide between an underbid or an overbid.

Q.4 — North-South vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦A73 ♦Q952 ♦A5 ♦K94

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

Green Party's agreeable Petra Kelly carries her ecological message to all parts of West Germany

BONN (R) — The frenetic pace of life led by West German Green Party leader Petra Kelly in pursuit of a host of political causes landed her in a Munich hospital last month.

Suffering from complete exhaustion and heart disturbances, the 34-year-old leader of the environmentalist Greens was ordered to take a rest. But within days she was back at the hustings for Sunday's Bavarian elections.

During the Greens' astonishingly fast rise to political prominence since forming a national party three years ago, Miss Kelly's earnest and inquisitive features have become almost as familiar to West German television viewers as the faces of many cabinet ministers.

Her working week is spent in Brussels where she is a social policy adviser for the European Commission.

But her spare time is taken up by an exhausting programme of speeches, interviews and meetings to promote the causes dear to her—peace, feminism, anti-nuclear issues and ecology.

Though she restricts her diet largely to bread and apples, Miss Kelly has a seemingly limitless appetite for work.

The weekly news magazine Stern recently described the frail Miss Kelly as "the sort of woman to whom everyone would like to offer a warm coat or a nourishing soup—but never a dirty joke."

Often referred to as "the appealing wail," Miss Kelly has been frail since childhood during which she spent around three years in hospital.

She said recently that at school she was always "the little, thin, sickly girl" who could not take part in gym lessons.

Bavarian-born, she is standing for election in her home region of Swabia and will take a seat in the state assembly if the Greens repeat their successes in the country's last six regional polls.

If she has any yearnings for political power she hides them well. She once said that the only ministerial post she would accept was the defence ministry "so I could abolish it."

Conservatives, angry that eco-

logists' demonstrations over issues such as the building of nuclear power plants frequently end in violence, condemn her for taking part.

But Miss Kelly has consistently shown she is far less equivocal on the issue of violence than some branches of her party which refuse to condemn its use.

She has been quoted as saying: "Anyone who calls a policeman a pig is no ecologist."

The daughter of a journalist who left home when she was a child, Miss Kelly gets her surname from an Irish American stepfather.

Her family went to live in the United States when she was 12 and she spent 10 years there, during which she studied politics at Washington University and worked for Democratic senators Robert Kennedy and Hubert Humphrey.

Her activities seem to leave her little time for personal relationships though she once had a highly publicised affair with her boss in Brussels. Her closest companion is her 76-year-old grandmother, nicknamed "the green grandma" because she is always present at party rallies and campaigns.

At the peak of her political career, Miss Kelly may soon drop somewhat from view. Next month she falls victim to a party rule which says no-one should hold office longer than two years and the Greens will elect a new